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in his claim to an independent apostleship in his letter to the Galatians, as, in his attitude towards the binding character of the Law and Commandments as external *authority*, he contends against the former.

Like most later writers Burton accepts the South Galatian theory, namely, that this letter was written to the churches in Derbe, Lystra, Iconium and Antioch. As to the date of authorship and consequently the place from which the letter was written, he is non-committal as between Corinth on Paul's first visit; Antioch between his second and third missionary journeys; Ephesus, or Macedonia or Achaia on his last journey to Corinth. Similarly, he does not commit himself on the subject of Pauline chronology in general, except that he rejects rather contemptuously (p. 69) the view recently put forward by a group of well-known scholars, based on the suggested change of one letter, or rather the omission of one number (4 for 14 in Gal. 2:1), for which, however, there is no MS. evidence, that St. Paul's conversion took place ten years later than heretofore supposed.

The commentary proper, very detailed and elaborate, covers some 360 pages. This is followed by an appendix in fine print of twenty-one notes on important terms of Paul's vocabulary, embodying much of that "fresh historical study of the vocabulary" to which the author refers in his Preface. The result is that while Galatians is one of the small books of the New Testament, this volume is the largest in the series.

J. P. P.

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EUROPE, 1789-1920. By Edward Raymond Turner, Professor of European History in the University of Michigan. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company. 1920. Pp. xii, 687.

This is the latest and by far the most satisfactory book on the history of Modern Europe during the last century and a half. It is no wonder that it has been introduced into the history courses of more than a score of leading colleges and universities, and that the number is increasing every month.

It is the only book in which the whole of that history has been written or even rewritten from an after-the-war standpoint

Other histories have included a closing chapter, or added a supplementary one on the World War, but those histories were all written before the war began, or, in some cases, before such a war seemed possible.

It adds greatly to the clearness of the road and to the understanding of the nature of the way, and of the significance of its windings, if one knows whither it leads. This is what makes Dr. Turner's work of the first importance to the student or reader of to-day. For example, one of the latest histories of Modern Europe, published in two volumes, with two companion volumes of sources and extracts from contemporary writers illustrating the text, although it contains two supplementary chapters of some eighty pages, on the last decade of European Politics and the World War, includes in a chapter near the close of the main part of the book a section with the most pathetic heading,—“Influences Favoring Universal Peace”, in which appears the statement that—

“While these peaceful influences may be overestimated, it is certain that people who are constantly mingling in the advance of science, invention and commerce become less and less inclined to warlike pursuits.”

This is the way we all thought in 1907, but we know better now. In Dr. Turner's work, on the contrary, the end is seen from the beginning, and the forces tending toward peace are not overestimated, nor are the conditions making for war minimized or overlooked, but all are seen in the full light of the actual results even when they were so slight as to have escaped earlier notice.

The logical arrangement of material, as well as the due proportion of details, is admirably maintained. The work is divided into two parts, of which the first part of about three hundred pages, brings the history down to 1871, with clear descriptions of “The Old Europe”, “The Separation of Communities in America”, “The French Revolution”, “Napoleon”, “The Industrial Revolution”, two chapters on “Great Britain”, “The Rise of Prussia and of Russia”, “The Unification of Italy”, and a closing chapter on “The Lesser Peoples”. The second and larger part, of about three hundred and fifty pages, is occupied

with the history of the last half-century, 1871-1920. We do not know where to find a fuller, more intelligent, more comprehensive yet compact treatment of this so important and so recent period. "The Growth of the New German Empire", beginning with 1867, is given in three chapters. Other chapters bear the suggestive and illuminating titles: "The Recovery of France", "Democratic Britain", "Colonies and Imperial Expansion", "The Triple Alliance and the Ententes", "The Causes of the Great War", "The Great War", "The Settlement of 1920", "The Russian Revolution", with two concluding chapters on "European Civilization Since the French Revolution", and "Social and Intellectual Changes", which are especially valuable for their keen insight, philosophic breadth of view, fine discrimination and comprehensive outlook.

The book has an introductory general bibliography and a detailed bibliography at the close of each of the twenty-eight chapters. It concludes with an appendix giving the names and dates of all the European rulers during the whole period, and a full analytical index. The book is admirably adapted to the use of the instructor in history, to the student or to the general reader. Its style is clear, concise and vigorous. It is free from abstract and technical treatment; it never descends to minute and unnecessary detail; yet it omits no important point bearing on the subject. It forms an exceptionally well-adapted text-book, for it gives the student a much better basis for study than he could get in the best record he could make of his instructor's lectures, and it affords the proficient instructor full scope for all the detailed exposition, illustration and deduction which his reading and reflection ought to furnish.

There are no distracting footnotes,—the text renders them unnecessary,—but the wide pages contain frequent marginal topics, and afford ample space for brief notes and comments by the advanced student and reader. While the book refers to the latest accessible historical atlases, it contains thirty-two full-page or double-page maps in convenient places for illustration of the text. All but two of them are in plain black and white and they contain only the most necessary names, so that one can, at a glance, receive a vivid impression of all the important features.

The mechanical features of the book, the large clear type, wide margins, and strong binding, are in harmony with the superiority of its content, are on a level with the best publishing achievements of to-day, and make the reading of the book a physical pleasure as well as an intellectual delight.

CHARLES L. WELLS.

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THE WRITING OF HISTORY: AN INTRODUCTION TO HISTORICAL METHOD.

By Fred Morrow Fling, Professor of History in the University of Nebraska. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1920. Pp. 195.

This is a book of real practical and educational value. It is to be commended to every student of history, indeed to every reader of history, for by its aid he will know how to appreciate, to understand and to discriminate historical meanings and values.

It is full of suggestive material, but so condensed that it must be read to be appreciated. It shows all the steps of the process in the writing and understanding of history and points out the requirements from the sub-freshman stage to the art of Ranke and Mommsen.

One of the outstanding and useful features of the book is the attention given to definitions. Clear, concise and accurate, they add much to the value and effectiveness of the whole treatment of the subject.

The list of topics treated shows the scope and value of the work: "The Choice of a Subject"; "Collection, Classification, and Criticism of Sources"; "Establishment of the Facts"; "Synthesis or Grouping of the Facts"; "Exposition".

One of the most practical suggestions, which we wish every historical student and writer would take to heart, is the following:—

"To collect all the sources and submit each one to the tests that have been described for the genuineness, authorship, time and place of writing, and, finally, to compare them with each other in order to determine whether or not they are independent, is the task that consumes a vast amount of time and demands an equal amount of patient endeavor. In no other way, however, can history be scientifically written. The refusal to recognize this patent